

Drywall Finishing System

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Cross Reference

This application is a continuation of co-pending
5 application 10/113,851 which was a continuation-in-part of
application 09/539,402 filed March 31, 2000, now abandoned.
That application was a continuation-in-part of application
09/191,861 filed November 12, 1998, now U.S. Patent 6,148,573.
Application 09/191,861 (US Patent 6,148,573) was a continuation-
10 in-part of two applications, both of which are abandoned:
08/718,137 filed Sept. 18, 1996 and 08/832,470 filed April 2,
1997. Both of these applications were continuations-in-part of
parent application 08/544,339 filed Oct. 17, 1995, now
abandoned.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to the field drywall
5 construction and more particularly to a system of exterior and
interior drywall seams and corners that greatly reduces the
amount of time, labor and material required to finish a modern
structure.

Description of Related Art

The use of gypsum drywall board in modern construction is
well known. Manufactured drywall sheets are nailed to studs to
15 form interior walls and ceilings. Before these sheets can be
painted or textured, the joints must be taped and sealed with
joint sealing compound (drywall mud). Drywall tape is a porous
fibrous material, usually paper, which is designed to
permanently bond with drywall mud.

20 Taping also (known as stringing) is a tedious process.

First, mud and tape must be applied by hand or dispensed with a tool known as a bazooka. The worker rolls and glazes the tape while the mud is wet. As the tape strings out, it has a tendency to pull in the direction of motion. After the tape is applied, it is coated with additional mud and the edges are feathered with a wide blade drywall knife to form a smooth transition between the seam and the wall. The mud is then allowed to dry, typically overnight. Next, the seam is sanded, re-coated with mud, dried and sanded again. The process is repeated if necessary until a smooth seam is produced.

Corners present a special problem. Inside corners are finished using drywall tape in much the same manner as flat joints. Outside corners are typically finished with corner beads.

Corner beads are either sharp edged or rounded nose, also known as "bullnose." These are used on exterior corners at windows and other openings. To use a standard corner bead, it first must be cut from a standard length of 8 feet or 10 feet. The bead is nailed into position using short nails approximately every foot. The worker must: 1) keep the bead plumb or level,

and 2) keep the bead at the proper angle to prevent slipping too far to one side or the other. If this latter condition occurs, a "shiner", as it is called in the trade, results. This is where the bead is too far toward one side of the corner making
5 the other side flange hard to coat.

Once the bead is installed, the worker must "first coat" the bead. This means to coat it with mud for the first time. This is very labor intensive, and it uses a large amount of mud.
10 The bead projects outwardly from the corner. Accordingly, when a first coat is applied, a wedge of mud is formed which is thickest at the bead and tapers out to meet the wall. After the first coat, the mud is allowed to dry. Drying takes about a
day.

15 After the "first coat" is dry throughout the building, the worker has to sand this coat of mud and clean all the metal edges. This is especially difficult with bullnose bead. After the "first coat" is sanded, the worker proceeds to "second coat"
20 the bead repeating the entire process again and waiting another day to dry. The worker finally must again sand the bead

carefully looking for imperfections, and touching these up. At this point, the bead is ready for texture or paint. The entire process uses considerable mud, and is very labor intensive, especially the sanding. In terms of total construction time, it
5 requires two to three days to complete all the corners of a typical residence.

An alternative to fixed corner beads, especially for corners that do not meet at 90 degrees is a product known as
10 "flex bead." Flex bead consists of two thin strips of metal bonded to a two inch paper tape. To use "flex bead", a worker first spreads all-purpose mud along the wallboard on both sides of the angle. A length of "flex bead" is folded by hand to create a crease. The bead is then installed in the angle. This
15 requires a good eye for straight lines since the "flex bead" will not make a straight line by itself. The worker must move the bead around to the best of his abilities to set it as straight as possible. On many occasions, the worker will end up with a line that is not straight; this condition is called
20 "snaking".

Once the "flex bead" is installed and dry, the first coat procedure is started. Most journeymen only coat one side of the angle at a time. If one tries to coat both sides at the same time, the mud flops over to the other side, and the knife digs a line into the mud on the other side of the angle. Therefore, the following process is usually used: 1) Apply a first coat of mud to one side and wait until it is dry; 2) Apply a first coat of mud to the other side and wait until it is dry; 3) Sand both sides and clean at the crease; 4) Apply a second coat of mud to one side and wait until it is dry; 5) Apply a second coat of mud to the other side and wait until it is dry; 6) Sand and touch up both sides. This process is tedious, and requires considerable time while the respective sides are drying. Accordingly, considerable drawbacks remain unsatisfied.

What is badly needed is a system for finishing drywall on the interior of buildings that avoids the difficulties of taping, corner beads and "flex bead" while retaining the perfect finished appearance that is required for texturing or painting. The sanding steps should be reduced or eliminated. This system should reduce the labor to less than one day for a

typical residence and significantly reduce the amount of mud used.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to a drywall finishing system for finishing 1) inside and outside corners of any angle, 2) stub, end or closet walls, 3) window wrap corners, and 4) L-member for window sills and areas where a drywall ends against
10 another surface e.g. brick. In addition, the system includes accessory products for each of the pieces mentioned.

The drywall finishing system of the invention in its most basic form is an elongated, preformed trim piece comprising a
15 semi-rigid member having two flanges and inner and outer surfaces. The inner surface is provided with bonding means for continuously bonding the semi-rigid member to the drywall. The outer surface of the finishing member is provided with finishing means adapted to receive paint or other texture. The flanges of
20 the semi-rigid member can be tapered in a lateral direction, being thickest at the center and tapering to a thin edge.

A first preferred embodiment is a flexible trim piece, comprising a semi-ridged member having two flanges, each of the flanges being tapered to a thin lateral edge. The semi-rigid member has a longitudinal groove between the flanges forming a hinge. A covering material is bonded to the inside surface of the semi-rigid member. The covering material is preferably drywall tape for forming a good continuous bond with drywall mud between the trim piece and the drywall. A finishing material is bonded to the exterior surface of the semi-rigid member. The finishing material is preferably a fibrous material such as a paper which is suitable for directly receiving paint or other texture. The finishing material may desirably extend laterally beyond the respective side edges of the semi-rigid member forming side tabs.

The present invention is placed on top of a coat of applied mud at the corner. The corner can be an exterior or interior angle. No nails are required, since the invention pieces stick to the mud. The exterior finishing material is paper, plastic, or other suitable material for receiving texture or paint with

the preferred material being cup stock paper. The present invention eliminates most of the intense labor associated with present methods since none of the parts need to be coated with mud or sanded. In addition, the parts form straight, finished
5 lines and angles as soon as they are installed.

Additional embodiments of the invention include right angle outside corner trim pieces, bullnose outside corner trim pieces, stub or end wall trim pieces, U-shaped and V-shaped joint
10 pieces, and other trim and specialty pieces.

A particular embodiment of the present invention uses an elongated semi-rigid central member extruded with a single outer layer of fibrous material. The semi-rigid member forms two
15 flanges. The semi-rigid member can contain a longitudinal groove from end to end that allows folding around the groove as a hinge. This is particularly suited to interior corners. The outer fibrous layer, with cup-stock paper being preferred, receives paint or texture directly with the need of sanding.
20 The outer fibrous layer can end at the edges of the semi-rigid member, or can extend beyond the semi-rigid member to form

wings. The semi-rigid member can be tapered from a center thickness to a thin edge for easy feathering.

5 The rear, or wall side, of the flanges of this embodiment can contain ridges, or protrusions (or grooves) of any pattern to better adhere to the wet mud first placed on the joint. Lateral, vertical, crisscross, hatched, or diagonal ridges or grooves can be used. Some preferred patterns are wave patterns, cross-hatch, vertical pointed protrusions, and vertical
10 rectangular protrusions. These protrusions, ridges or grooves give the product a non-slip property when it is place on wet drywall mud behind the product. The method of installing is to place wet drywall mud on both sides of the joint; place the finishing product of the present invention into this mud. The
15 protrusions prevent it from slipping. The edges of the product can then be feathered with a small amount of mud, and the system is complete. After the mud is dry, the entire product can be directly painted or textured with the fibrous surface layer directly receiving paint or texture.

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These advantages and other advantages of the present

invention will become more fully apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of this invention,
10 reference should now be made to the embodiments illustrated in greater detail in the accompanying drawings and described below by way of examples of the invention.

Fig. 1 is an end-view of the flexible trim embodiment of the present invention where there is no inner layer of fibrous material, and there are rectangular protrusions from the semi-rigid layer.

Fig. 2 is an end-view of a pointed outside corner embodiment of the present invention where there is no inner layer fibrous of material, and there are rectangular protrusions

from the semi-rigid member.

Fig. 3 is an end-view of the bullnose corner embodiment of the present invention where there is no inner layer of fibrous material, and there are rectangular protrusions from the semi-rigid member.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the embodiment of Fig. 2.

Figs. 5 and 6 show a wave pattern and a cross-hatch pattern for protrusions.

Fig. 7 shows vertical pointed protrusions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Figs. 1-4 show embodiments of the present invention which contain no separate inner layer of material next to the wallboard. These embodiments (flex - Fig. 1, outside corner - Fig. 2, and bullnose - Fig. 3) are laminate with only two layers

tightly bonded during extrusion. There is a semi-rigid member **203** that is continuously extruded with the outer layer of fibrous material as in other embodiments; however, instead of an inner layer, the semi-rigid member contains ridges **204** or grooves **205** or cross-hatch, or any other patterns that will cause the member to adhere to drywall mud. These embodiments include a layer of fibrous finishing material **200** that may overlap **201** the semi-rigid member **203** at the edges. The flex embodiment (Fig. 1) also includes a central groove **202** or hinge for flexing.

Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of the piece from Fig. 2. It can be clearly seen that in this embodiment, ridges **204** and/or grooves **205** continue longitudinally down the piece. As stated, it is not necessary that these ridges and/or grooves run longitudinally; they can run laterally, crosswise, form a cross-hatch pattern, diagonally or run any other way that allows adherence of the piece to wet mud. It is also within the scope of the present invention to have a random pattern of ridges, grooves, or protrusions. Also, in any of these embodiments, the ridges, grooves, or protrusions need not be continuous, but can

be broken, or form any pattern.

The patterns of ridges or protrusions can take any pattern including a random pattern. In particular, Fig. 5 shows a wave pattern, and Fig. 6 shows a cross-hatch pattern. Different patterns give different degrees of holding power on wet mud. It is also possible to drill round holes in the flanges for further holding power.

Fig. 7 shows an exterior embodiment of the present invention with a pattern of vertical pointed protrusions **204** with possible flat areas **205** between the protrusions. Again the semi-rigid member **203** and an outer fibrous layer **200** are continuously extruded together. The tip of the fibrous layer **201** can be longer than the semi-rigid member **203** in the form of an extending wing, or it can end at the same point as the semi-rigid member. The preferred material for the fibrous layer **200** is cup stock paper, and the preferred material for the semi-rigid member **203** is high impact polystyrene plastic.

The key to this series of embodiments (Figs. 1-4) is that

they do not have or need any inner material layer. Patterns or combinations of ridges, protrusions, or cross-hatch, or any other pattern on the surface of, or part of, the semi-rigid member cause the unit to adhere to wet drywall mud as it is pressed into place. This embodiment removes the need for a third layer of material in the laminate (the inner material layer).

It should be realized that in all embodiments thus far presented of the present invention, the outer material layer or finishing layer can also, optionally, be sprayed on during the pre-forming process. The normal and preferred method or process of producing the present invention consists of continuously extruding the semi-rigid member, the inner material layer (if it is present), and the outer finishing material layer as a laminated, preformed piece. Therefore, spraying on an outer or inner material layer is optional.

While the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described, it is to be understood that various modifications and changes could be made thereto without

departing from the scope of the present invention.